

we have been watching those events unfold in East Timor, hoping for the best, but with a growing sense of apprehension. Last month's election results and the carnage that followed realized our worst fears.

East Timor is in fact different from Indonesia's other areas of ethnic tension. Its history is different. It was ruled for hundreds of years by the Portuguese, not the Dutch. It is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, not Muslim, like most of Indonesia.

The people of East Timor have done everything that the world community could have expected in seeking their independence. They have suffered 25 years of repression at the hands of Indonesian military and paramilitary groups. In August, over 98 percent of the 450,000 eligible voters braved grave personal peril to journey to the polls.

Only 2 weeks ago, those election results were described as a model vote, and the results, of course, were overwhelmingly clear. By a majority of more than three to one, East Timor voted for independence from Indonesia. But the reaction to this vote was chilling. Military groups have gone on a rampage. Innocent civilians, United Nations personnel, priests, nuns, women, and children have been attacked and killed. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of deaths have been added to the over 200,000 lives that have been lost on this troubled island over the last 25 years.

The situation in East Timor is indeed complex and delicate, because Indonesia is simultaneously trying to restore its own democracy after years of military dictatorship, repair a shattered economy, and retrain its military to respect civilian authority.

Whether it will be able to do those things is very much an open question. There is a great deal at stake in Indonesia's resolving these problems. It is indeed a huge country, the fourth most populous in the world. It has the largest Muslim population in the world. It is rich in natural resources. It was, until recently, aspiring to be an Asian and a world leader. Now it is just trying to hold itself together. Struggling with centrifugal forces of ethnicity are Nation's separatist movements that could splinter this vast Nation created and held together by force.

But the greatest threat to Indonesia's future is to allow the hardliners to overturn the referendum through violence and fear. Tolerating this would send exactly the wrong message to the Indonesians, their military, and people struggling to make democracy work.

The credibility of many is on the line. The United Nations did not create this crisis, but it must follow through if it is to have political and moral credibility. The neighboring Asian countries, through ASEAN, have a chance to be heard and a chance to play an important role in events of

such direct interest to them, and perhaps putting a more Asian face on any peacekeeping effort.

The United States should continue to exert pressure and influence through every means possible to restore peace and bring democracy to East Timor. For 20 years, we have erred on the side of caution. We have been timid in seeking to protect East Timor. Perhaps that role is changing, as it should. I am greatly encouraged by the United States' role over the last 96 hours.

There are some that argue that we have to be selective in playing a role as the guarantor of freedom and the protector of those who seek democracy worldwide. There are limitations, it is argued, on the powers and realities in the many potential areas of involvement.

But the people of East Timor have already earned our support, paying a horrible price over the last 25 years. The world community needs to prove its capacity to keep its commitments to people aspiring to freedom. Indonesia must be strongly encouraged in new directions of tolerance and democracy, lest this vast island country dissolve, with enormous consequences to world stability, as well as to the 211 million Indonesians.

The United States has the opportunity and the responsibility to help Indonesians and the world keep their commitments. We in Congress should use every opportunity in the days ahead to keep the spotlight trained on this troubled island.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 42 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FOLEY) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We know, O God, that You are the God of grace and forgiveness. At our best moments we realize that You wish to save us from any conceit or selfishness that keeps us from being truly human. Allow us to open our hearts and our very souls to Your life giving peace, that peace that passes all human understanding. May Your good spirit fulfill our lives that we will live with thanksgiving and praise and our lives will have confidence and assur-

ance. Bless us, O God, this day and every day, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. PITTS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

REPUBLICAN PLAN DOWNSIZES THE POWER OF GOVERNMENT AND UPSIZES THE POWER OF PEOPLE

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, over the August recess I held nearly 20 town hall meetings across the great State of Nevada talking with constituents about the Republican tax plan and how it was going to help them and their families.

Now this legislation is based on a very simple idea, the idea that once Government pays its bills and has money left over, it should be returned to those who paid: the taxpayer. Most taxpayers know if their money is left in Washington, politicians will spend it every time.

Mr. Speaker, the average family in Nevada worked until May 14 this year just to pay their tax bill. Simply put: Nevadans spent roughly the first 4 months of each year working for the Federal Government.

We are at a crossroads in our country's history. We balanced the budget, reformed welfare, cut wasteful spending, and created a surplus revenue in Washington, D.C. But a windfall for Washington is not right. Working families should not be working just for Washington, but Washington should be working for taxpayers, and cutting taxes is the best way to tip the scales back to our constituents, the hard-working people.

After all, Mr. Speaker, this debate is about downsizing the power of Government and upscaling the power of the people.

PILLOW TALK AT THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, after all the buying and spying, the Department of Energy has announced their new security policy. All scientists must now report any and all romantic affairs that they have with foreigners.

Now if that is not enough to center-fold our Playboys, check this out. There is one exception, and I am not kidding: one night stands are still permitted.

Beam me up, Mr. Speaker. The next time, Congress, we see an ad for a temporary, overnight, meaningful relationship, be careful. It may be from a real rocket launcher at the Department of Energy.

Launch this.

I yield back all the pillow talk at the Department of Energy.

SUPPORT THE PAIN RELIEF PROMOTION ACT

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, is the Netherlands really ready for killing sick children? That is the question currently pending in Holland as they consider a bill that would allow the killing of six children as young as 12 years old if they are terminally ill. A spokeswoman for the Royal Dutch Medical Association said:

"The doctor will do his utmost to try to reach an agreement between patient and parents, but if the parents do not want to cooperate, it is the doctor's duty to respect the wishes of their patient."

So much for the Hippocratic Oath for a civilized medical institution.

This situation in Netherlands gives us all the more reason to work to pass the Pain Relief Promotion Act, which disallows the intentional use of controlled substances to cause or assist in suicide. At the same time it recognizes that using controlled substances to alleviate pain and discomfort in the usual course of professional practice is a legitimate medical purpose and consistent with public health and safety.

Mr. Speaker, we never want to see a day when our young kids or elderly parents legally and intentionally die at the hands of a so-called doctor. Support the Pain Relief Promotion Act.

RURAL EDUCATION INITIATIVE

(Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, over 20 percent of the students in this country attend small rural schools. Many of these schools are in my Nebraska district. These

schools offer students excellent educations and many benefits including small classes, excellent educations, personal attention, strong family and community involvement. However, until now federal education programs have not addressed the unique funding needs in these districts. All current federal education formula grants unintentionally ignore small rural schools because these formulas do not produce enough revenue to carry out the program the grant is intended to fund.

To address this problem I have introduced a bill, the Small Rural Schools initiative to provide flexibility for districts with fewer than 600 students to combine funds from federal education formula grants to support local education efforts. The Small Rural Schools initiative is a common sense approach to help these schools to use federal funds for the purpose that Congress intended, to make a meaningful impact in the education of all students.

TIME TO ELIMINATE THE MARRIAGE TAX PENALTY

(Mr. WELLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I have an important question to ask, and that is what is the President going to do about the marriage tax penalty?

Over the last 2 years, dozens of us in this House have asked the important question, is it right, is it fair, that under our Tax Code married working couples with two incomes pay higher taxes than identical couples with identical incomes living together outside of marriage. We believe it is wrong that 21 million married working couples pay higher taxes just because they are married; and this Congress, this Republican Congress, has passed, the end of July, legislation which will eliminate the marriage tax penalty for a majority of those who suffer it.

The question we have: Is the President going to join with us and make it a bipartisan effort to eliminate the marriage tax penalty by signing into law the tax cut when we send it to him later this week?

Twenty-one million married working couples pay \$1,400 more in higher taxes just because they are married. Is it not time that we eliminate the marriage tax penalty?

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken today after debate has been concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 6 p.m. today.

CONGRESSIONAL AWARD ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1999

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 380) to reauthorize the Congressional Award Act.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 380

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CONGRESSIONAL AWARD ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1999.

(a) CHANGE OF ANNUAL REPORTING DATE.—Section 3(e) of the Congressional Award Act (2 U.S.C. 802(e)) is amended in the first sentence by striking "April 1" and inserting "June 1".

(b) MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS.—Section 4(a)(1) of the Congressional Award Act (2 U.S.C. 803(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraphs (A) and (D), by striking "member of the Congressional Award Association" and inserting "recipient of the Congressional Award"; and

(2) in subparagraphs (B) and (C), by striking "representative of a local Congressional Award Council" and inserting "a local Congressional Award program volunteer".

(c) EXTENSION OF REQUIREMENTS REGARDING FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF CONGRESSIONAL AWARD PROGRAM; NONCOMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS.—Section 5(c)(2)(A) of the Congressional Award Act (2 U.S.C. 804(c)(2)(A)) is amended by striking "and 1998" and inserting "1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004".

(d) TERMINATION.—Section 9 of the Congressional Award Act (2 U.S.C. 808) is amended by striking "October 1, 1999" and inserting "October 1, 2004".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MARTINEZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO).

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 380, the Congressional Award Act amendments of 1999. Congress established the Congressional Award in 1979 to recognize initiative, achievement, and service in our young people across the country. Senator Malcolm Wallop, a Republican from Wyoming, and Representative James Howard, a Democrat from New Jersey, authored the original legislation in a bipartisan effort.

The original legislation established the Congressional Award as a private-public partnership which receives funding from the private sector and was originally signed into law by President Jimmy Carter. In addition, Presidents Reagan, Bush, and Clinton have signed legislation to reauthorize the act.

The Congressional Award is presented on a noncompetitive individual basis to young people in the United States between the ages of 14 and 23 to